A BLOODY RIOT IN CORK.

THE PRINCE OF WALES LOUDLY HISSED. A VEGETABLE THROWN AT THE ROYAL CARRIAGE-

RUFFIANS FIRED AT BY THE POLICE.

CORK, April 15.—The Princes and Princess of Wales did not repeat their Dublin triumph in Cork.

Everything within the power of the Loyalists to do was done to make the reception a success, and the pagers of the demonstration remained up most of last night to make sure of their arrangements. When the Prince and Princess emerged from the railway station they were greeted with cheer after cheer. Workmen and boys ran alongside their carriage and kept up the cheering to drown the hisses of the Nationalists, who lined the entire route and made continual hostile demonstrations. conduct of the Leaguers aroused the Loyalists to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and they made the with shouts of welcome.

streets echo with shouts of welcome.

While the royal party were being driven in the rocession a Nationalist threw a vegetable at their carriage. The vegetable struck one of the footmen with considerable force. Many stones were thrown by raffians at the people who followed and cheered the royal carriage, and the police several times fired at the ruffians. No injuries are reported.

Immediately after the procession was over a secting of the Cork National League was held. The meeting declared that the Loyalist attempt to get up a fictitious demonstration of welcome in nor of royalty had proved a failure.

bonor of royalty had proved a failure. A resolution was passed congratulating John O'Connor, the Tipperary member of Parliament, who managed the hostile demonstrations, for the victory he had achieved for the National st cause.

John O'Connor, National member of Parliament for Tipperary, marched at the head of a procession of Leaguers, who closely followed the procession and sang "God save Ireland" every time the Loyalists or their bands started up "tod save the Queen" or "God save the Prince of Wales."

The Prince of Wales betrayed some feeling when he replied to the address of welcome presented by the magistrates of Cork. He said that he was glad to hear the expression of loyalty to the British Constitution and to the Queen which the address contained, and hoped that every person possessing influence in Ireland would exert it to avoid dissensions which would interfere with the object and progress of his present tour through the country, and unite to promote the real welfare of the Irish people.

country, and unite to promote the real welfare of the Irish people.

The Prince and Princess soon after the conclusion of the procession started for Queenstown.

STREE'S FILLED WITH RIOTOUS MOB.

a feeling of relief in Government circles over the news from Cork, which all tended to show that the isit of the Prince of Wales had passed off quietly. Later the telegraph brought reports of rioting in various parts of the city, and the reports are being more alarming every hour. In the

coming more alarming every hour. In the afternoon a detective arrested a ruffian who was throwing stones at the Loyalists' procession. A mob attempted to rescue the prisoner. The detective fired his revolver, but without hitting any one, and succeeded in taking his prisoner to a police court, where he was promptly released on bail, furnished by the Mayor of Cork.

Early in the evening the Nationalists held a mass-meeting, where inflammatory speeches were made, and the latest London newspapers containing accounts of the royal progress were burned in a bonfire. After the mass-meeting the Nationalists scattered through the city in parties numbering from fifty to five hundred men. Doors and windows were smashed, flags and decorations were torn down and heaped upon blazing benfires, and many gun stores were broken into for the purpose of arming the mob. Policemen, when encountered singly or in small squads, were attacked and beaten unmercifully with their own truncheons. In many cases the police railied and charged desperately upon the mob, but they were invariably surrounded and repulsed. The police then resorted to a free use of their revolvers and bayoness. It was hand to hand fighting of the most desperate sort, the police standing back to back and receiving and inflicting terrible injuries.

At midnight the streets were practically in possession of the mob. The policemen who remained uninjured could not attempt to do more than maintain their positions and fight on the defensive. In addition to attacks from the crowds in the streets, the police were exposed to volleys of stones from windows, housetops and other points of vantage. The belief at midnight was that the streets could not be cleared without the use of artillery.

QUEENSTOWN, April 15.—All the shipping in the harbor was illuminated this evening and a display of fireworks was given which was attended by thousands of spectators. The Eariand Countess Spencer have gone to Killarney to await the arrival there of the royal party.

HOSPITALS FULL OF WOUNDED P

HOSPITALS FULL OF WOUNDED PEOPLE. THE RIOTING STOPPED -MANY ARRESTS-POLICE MEN INJURED.

LONDON, April 16, 4 a. m .- The rioting at Cork has been suppressed. Many arrests were made, and the hospitals are full of wounded policemen

TREATY OF PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA. Washington, April 15.-Señor De Peralta. the Costa Rican Minister, received to night the follow ing telegram from President Zaldivar, of Salvador, who was in command of the army of that Republic at the battle of Chalchuapa: "Peace of Central America algued; new triumph, doing great honor to Salvador."

CITY OF MEXICO, April 15, via Galveston .-If Mexico becomes the arbiter between Guatemala and the other Central American States the envoys will probably be sent to this city to make the arrangement. Mexi-co will ins stupon a recognition of her own claims against invaded Mexico, marching to Comitan in the State of Chiapas. Minor disturbances followed for eighteen years. From 1857 to 1864 the border warfare became ere violent. The town of Tapachula was burned and Comitan was destroyed three times by fire, as was also he State capitol at San Cristobal, which is still in ruins. In 1869 General Barrios seized a Mexican in Malacatan and forced him by torture to deliver his money and goods. In 1870 General Barrios assasinated a Mexican in Rootes and burned his house. In 1875 a Guatemalan officer led a body of troops into Mexico, where the Guatemalan flag was holsted and saluted with a salvo of muskery. In 1879 a Guatemalan alcalde burned a ranche on Mexican territory. In 1890 General Barillas, now President of Guatemala, but who was then Mayor of Quesaltenange condemned a Mexican to receive fifty lashes. The Mexican State of Cutzonship. Barillas tore the certificate in pieces and threw it in the Mexican's face. He then ordered the man to be given fifty more lashes for being a Mexican. The pieces of the certificate were collected by friends of the man and are now in possession of the Mexican Government. In the same year the town of Tuxtia was captured and burned by Guatemalan troops. Other outrages were perpendicated in 1884. Many Mexicans have been forced to on the Guatemalan army, and many have been struck of Barrios with his own hand. Mexican commercial interests in Guatemala have been wilfully interfered with. In 1869 General Barrios seized a Mexican in Malacatan

eny that there is any truth in the story cabled yester-lay from Hong Kong to The London Times that there is ach a serious hitch in the peace negotiations between rance and China, that France thought of substituting ree for M. Patenotre as her agent in the negoti

beca renewed in Cochin-China. The rebellion in Cambodia, according to La France, has not only been revived with increased strength, but it has already got beyond the power of the Governor to suppress it and he has argently demanded reinforcements.

2. de Freycinet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had a long interview to-day with Mr. Campbell, the representative of China. The latter imparted to M. de Freycinet official telegrams showing that the Chinese Government was executing the preliminary treaty of peace in a sineere and satisfactory manner.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 15.—Armenian maranders last woning broke into the apartments occupied by the initial Consulate at Erzeroum, the principal city in armenia, and seriously wounded Major W. Evereut, the beautiful. One of the burglars has been caught. A combaint has been made to the Porte about this outrage and a argent demand made for satisfaction.

MAN DIGNA'S FOLLOWERS RETREATING. SUAKIN, April 15 .- It is reported that Osman

Graham's scouts have captured forty prisoners seep belonging to the Arabs at Deberet. The

Hasheen. Among them are several women and children. Twelve camels were also captured. No fighting occurred, the rebels either escaping by flight or surren-

READY TO ATTACK THE INDIANS. GEN. MIDDLETON ANXIOUS FOR A FIGHT.

CANNON WITHOUT POWDER.
WINNIPEG, April 15.—Colonel Irvine will attack the rebels on the north side, while General Middleton's command will fight the large force this side. Lieutenant-Colonel Forrest, of Quebec, who was with General Middleton, returned to this city on Monday night to troops. Colonel Forrest reports that General Middle-ton is "just dying for a fight," He fears that he may not be able to meet the rebels, and may have to return without accomplishing the object of his mission. It he once gets his eyes on the rebels there will be a " big fight," for he is determined to strike a blow that will be

The Midland Battalion, mustering 366 men and 35 officers, left here to-day by special train for Qu' Appelle, It is supposed that they will join Middleton's command. Colonel Scott's battalion received orders to proceed to join Middleton, and will probably leave on Thursday. Colonel Smith has instructions to start at once for Calgarry, and his battalion is expected to leave here to-morrow morning. The Ninth Battalion is still in camp here. The Toronto Body Guard Cavalry will arrive to-night and the London Battalion to-morrow night. Colonel Ouimett, of the Sixty-fifth Battalion, returned from Calgarry last night. His men are not properly equipped to march north, and there are no scouts ready to go with them.

A Switt-Current dispatch says that Colonel Otter has received instructions to abandon the river expedition.

A Switt-Current dispatch says that Colonel Otter has received instructions to abandon the river expedition and torm a flying column for the reliet of Battleford. The column marched fifteen miles on Monday, and yes terday reached Saskatchewan Ferry, twenty-eight miles distant. At this point there is a scow capable of taking over the whole expedition in a day. From the river to Battletord is about 170 miles, nearly all through open country. The forces should reach Battletord in less than ten days.

A Clark's Crossing dispatch gives particulars of the fight at Duck Lake, which were furnished by a volunteer who took part in it. He says that the rebels, numbering 300, were concealed in a house and in the

A Clarke's Crossing dispatch gives particulars of the fight at Duck Lake. which were furnished by a volunteer who took part in it. He says that the rebels, numbering 300, were concealed in a house and in the woods, and were not discovered by the police until they were within fifty vards of them. While a parley was being field an Indian attempted to wrest a ritle from a policeman and was shot. This was the opening of the fight, which lasted forty minutes. The house where the rebels were concealed was not discovered until after the fight began. Cannon were immediately brought to bear, but, unfortunately, in loading them the police put in the shot without powder, thus rendering the guns useless. The volunteers remained standing, while the police fought lying down, hence so much slaughter among the former. The Prince Albert dead remained on the field for seven days. Riel sent a measenger to the police to com's for them, but the latter refusing, the messenger himself removed them. The rebels captured fifteen rifles and about 500 rounds of ammunition. The Indians robbed the dead of two gold watches, but Riel promised to have them returned.

A Battleford dispatch says that the country north of there was burned yesterday for miles by Indians traveling westward. All farms on both sides of the river were raided, and horses and cattle driven away. Signal fires are seen all around. The garrison, however, is powerless to do anything except hold itself in readiness to prevent an attack.

Ottawa, April 15.—In view of the large quantity of arms and ammunition which the Indians have been found to poisess, the Government has decided to bring down a measure immediately prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition which the Indians have been found to poisess, the Government has decided to bring down a measure immediately prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition which the Indians have been supplied by traders, until now, in many tribes, every other man is armed with either a Winchester or Remington repeating rifle and a good stoc

WHAT THE PURSER OF THE ATHOS SAW-TERRIPLE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT COLON.

The Atlas steamship Athos, running between New-York and the West Indies, reached this port from Kingston, Jamaica, late yesterday. On her outward voyage Line, in Kingston, was unwilling to permit Captain Low, return to this port.

"We saw quite a good deal of the rebellion, however." said Mr. McAlister, the purser of the Athos, to a TRIBUNE with the excitement. We got there almost simultane All the thieves, blacklegs, sharpers and dissolute women from Kingston, Henduras, Port Huron and everywhere else flocked in droves to Colon. For the first time since the Haytian rebellion the cities of Jamaica were free from these fierce and wicked wretches. They are of all nations, French, Spanish, Mexican, Coolies, Chinese, reole, negro and half-breeds of all hues and kinds, and they poured out of the dens of the Indian cities for the

creole, negro and half-breeds of all hues and kinds, and they poured out of the dens of the Indian cities for the seene of disorder. When Colon was burned and pillaged their appetite for greed had its opportunity.

"In a few days the Balize and the Fara, steamships of the Boyal Mail, and the Bernard Hail, of the West Indian and Facilie eteam Navigation Company, came into Kingston from Colon. Each of them had on board about 800 laborers who had been working on the canal. Their stories of bloodshed and crime were terrible. Men and women, they said, having been shot down in droves, lay rotting away in the hot streets. There was no food and no shelter, and where builtets had not done the work of destruction, famine and pestilence had. A lot of small sailing vessels filled with provisions and lumber put right out for Colon. On April 8 a French man-of-war went down heavil' laden with provisions.

"Then came the news that a company of Colombian troops, variously reported to be from 60 to 120 in number, had pashed through from Fanama to Colon, arriving there on April 2, and had retaken the city from the rebels. This news was confirmed, and the stories of the punishment inflicted by the troops upon their prisoners were frightful. They made them dig their own graves, long trenches him owhich they shot the poor wretches. Then another relay of them was brought up, and forced to cover up the bodies of those has filled, only to safer death themselves. Massacre succeeded massacre, and the carnage, root and misery were far worse than occurred during the Haytian rebellion. In fact, I never listened to such siekening stories in my life. Then the steamships began to return to kingston, and all the riff-raff came on them. Kingston is a poor town, and knowing that these rascals had come back with their pockets full of gold and pewels, the people turned out en masse to receive them. The last three days that we were in Jamaiea, the town was being pannter red and redder all the time. They had plies of money and the gambiling-dens reap

PANAMA, April 15, via Galveston .- The peace commission started to-day for Buenaventura, but no good result is auticipated from their efforts. Admiral tachment of United States marines now here. They are a fine body of men and are in good health and spirits. An attack by the Government force from Buenaventura is almost inevitable. At present, however, they have no is almost inevitable. At present, however, they have no transports, April 15.—Mr. Whitney has received the following telegram from Admiral Jouett: "I crossed the lathnus yesterdar. Good order continues. Our men are all sound and comfortable."

MRS. KLINE GRANTED A DIVORCE.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 15,-Mrs. Elizaeth Kline has been granted a divorce from Francis H. Kline upon the ground of brutal and inhuman treatment. Her husband is now serving out a term of six months in the Monmouth County Jail, at Freehold. Mrs. Kline is the only child of Colonel John R. S. Denton, for many years a resident of Newark and the founder of the Joel Parker Association, the leading Democratic organization of New-Jersey. Colonel Deuton served throughout the Moxicau War, where he carried his military title. His daughter, while yet in her teens, went to England with her father and met Lieutenant Dunn, of the British Army, whom she married. Her kusband lived only a short time. She was married again

in 1878, to Kline, and became the mother of two children. When she decided to bring a suit for a divorce, the Chancellor appointed Francis P. a divorce, the Chancellor appointed Francis P. and divorce, the Chancellor appointed Francis P. and divorce, the Chancellor special Master in Chancery to hear the evidence. It showed that Chancery to hear the evidence. It showed that Mrs. Kline had been ill-treated for several years by her husband. She had him arrested several times and he husband. She had him arrested several times and he husband had been imprisonment in the county was finally sentenced to imprison was finally sentenc

FINDING THE DELAWARE RIVER CLEAR.

Trenton, April 15 (Special).-New-Jersey's expedition against Delaware returned this afternoon in bloodless triumph, having swept the Delaware River clear from Philadelphia to within sight of Newcastle. Besides himself and Stenographer Gnichtel of his office, Governor Abbett had drafted for the expedition State Controller E. J. Anderson, the State Inspector of Rifle Practice Bird Spencer, and Colonel Fuller.

CHICAGO, April 15 (Special).—The joint seseral Logan's Republican opponents again failing to come be induced to be present and Representative Sittig presented and had recorded a promise to pair his vote with that of Mr. Shaw, the decased Democrat, until the election and seating of his successor. Mr. Sittig gave as his reason for this act that the people are becoming tired of the constant failure of the Assembly to vote, and said that, as there is a tie on joint bailot, he would pair his vote to make bailoting possible. This announcement was received by the Democrats with wildly exultant cheers and appliance and the direct result was to prevent the Republicans from voiting for Senator. Mr. Shaw's death and the absence of Mr. Choisser and several other Democrats kept the Democrats from voiting. Francis W. Parker, of Chicago, voted for General Logan. His was the only vote recorded. The joint session then adjourned and both the House and Senate adjourned until to-morrow as a mark of respect to Abraham Lincoln.

Youngstown, Ohio, April 15 (Special).—Mrs. Harriet Granger, an old resident of Sharon, Penn., shortly after her marriage was compelled, by the death of her husband, to earn her own livelihood and that of

T. Brigham Bishop & Co.'s agent here says that the amount due the branch office in this city is about

FRIGHTENING WOULD-BE GAMBLERS.

ent over the gambling war is at fever heat to-day. The terday and gave starting featimony. As a consequence the late trains and boats last night and early ones this morning were crowded with fleeing cierks, bookkeepers, professional men and others, all eager to leave the state. The Grand Jury will remain in session several FREDERICK HAAS'S MONOMANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15,-The case of Frederick Haas against Drs. A. A. McDonald and W. E. Hughes, for certifying, falsely the plaintiff alleges, to his insanity, was heard to-day. Mr. Haas testified that CONDEMNING GOVERNOR WILSON.

Charleston, W. Va., April 15 (Special). The Senate fight has lost none of its bitterness. The Daily Times of this city, which has a ways been re-

DROWNED IN THE DELAWARE RIVER. MILFORD, Penn., April 15 .- On Monday, Eugene Clark, age eighteen, started in a row-boat to take his brother across the Delaware River, at Lackawaxen, the river the water plunges over the Delaware and Hud-son Canal Company's dato. When Clark saw that he could not prevent it from going over the dam, he lumped into the water. He instantly disappeared. His father was on the river bank, a helpless witness of the young

ON TRIAL FOR KILLING HIS FATHER-IN-LAW. HUNTINGTON, Penn., 'April 15 .- The trial of John Gardner for the murder of George Warfield, his father-in-law, in January, by beating him with a heavy club, was begun here to-day. At the time of Warfield's family from reporting the murder and the statement was made that the old man had died from the effects of a fall on the ice. After the faueral, however, the aged widow of the dead man reported the matter to a neighbor and Gardner was taken into custody.

FIREMEN WHO WILL NOT PAY THEIR DEBTS. PHILADELPHIA, April 15 (Special).-The Board of Fire Commissioners has Issued a peremptory order compelling members of the department to pay all debts, whether contracted prior to their becoming fire men or not; otherwise they will be dismissed. This action is taken because of numerous complaints of store-keepers and others that the men refuse to make good

PHILADELPHIA, April 15 (Special) .- Trouble among the Kensington strikers broke out again last night and was repeated this morning. A crowd numbering sev escaped with their lives by flourishing their revolvers and keeping the pursuers at a safe distance. In Front-st. near the milis, several squares were strewn with bricks, with which the strikers had made the assaults.

DENIAL FROM MISS WILLARD.

CHICAGO, April 15,-Miss Frances E, Willard has written to the Associated Press denying that she ever sent a communication to the Hillsboro Presbytery assuming that she had received a divine revelation. She disavows having addressed that association in any way whatever.

FORTY-THREE SEWING TEACHERS ACCEPTED. PHILADELPHIA, April 15 (Special).-The first examination for sewing teachers in the public schools

mates that unless England holds herself responsible for the acquiescence of the Ameer in these advances, General Komaroff will advance and seize

Herat. The Post also hears that the Afghans at Penjdeh were surprised by the recent attack, and a ruthiess massacre followed. The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says that alarming rumors are circulating, and there is a strong impression that further conflicts will soon be reported from the Afghan frontier, as it is thought unlikely that the Afghans will allow their

The Vienna Tagblatt says "The last days of England's power would be also the last days of European liberty. One cannot understand the German sympathy with Russia, whose overgrowth would certainly imperil Germany." Notwithstanding The Post's rumors, the other

recent defeat to pass without seeking revenge.

papers here and on the Continent, including those published at St. l'etersburg, all express the opin-

published at St. Petersburg, all express the opinion that the prospects of peace are brighter.

The News says that nothing has occurred to qualify the hopes of peace expressed.

The stendard says that even rumors, in relation to the conditions of the settlement, are affort, and that the Ambassadors at London have informed their respective Governments that they consider a rupture is averted.

Charles Marvin, the writer and lecturer on Central Asia, says that he has learned semi-officially that the amsian telegraph system is in full working order from Oskabad to Merv. The latter place is General Komaroff's base of operations, and is at all times connected with his headquarters in the field by a fleet courier service. Therefore, Mr. Marvin says, innertal Komaroff can send or receive messages to or from St. Petersburg within twenty-four hours.

A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Constantinopie says: The Shah of Persia has offered to let England have 50,000 Persian troops in the event of war with Russia. It is reported that Ayonb Khan, before his arrest, sent to General Komaroff plans of the defences of Herat.

Varna, April 15.—Vessels of all nationalities are crowding into the Black Sea for the purpose of

the defences of Herat.

VARNA, April 15.—Vessels of all nationalities are crowding into the Black Sea for the purpose of transporting grain from Russian ports before an outbreak shall occur between England and Russia. Eighty-seven English ressels arrived in one week. The Porte has ordered the reserves to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service.

BEBLIN, April 15.—Telegrams received here from St. Ferensburg say that General Komaroff has also stated that the Afghans refused to obey the orders of the English officers to withdraw from their advanced positions.

ENGLAND WILLING TO CEDE PENJDEH. REPORTED AGREEMENT OVER THE AFGHAN FRON-TIER TROUBLE.

day the Angio-Russian situation, it is said, was represented to be as follows: England and Russia have agreed upon a basis for a delimitation of the Afghan frontier, subject to a satisfactory explanation by Russia of the recent attack on the Afghans. According to this scheme it is said that Penjdeh will be ceded to Russia, provided the Ameer

belief that England is about to conclude an alliance with Turkey, which, it is thought, will prove an

Recruiting for the British navy continues with great activity. The Admiralty have invited navy tions for war in all the Australian colonies. The departure of the Dragoons from Brighton for India, which was fixed for to-day has been postponed pending the issue of the negotiations between England and Russia. It is believed in

weather is exceptionally cold, and this fact tells more severely on the British officers and Indian troops, who are from the south, than upon the Russians who come from the north.

Lahone, India, April 15.—Earl Dufferin has

arrived here from Rawal-Pinsi. He comes officially to confer with the Maharajah of Cashmere. The Viceroy was met by a great crowd and accorded a splendid reception. In reply to the address of welcome presented by the officers of the municipality, the Earl of Dufferin spoke officially of the Anglo-Russian situation in significant words. Among other things he said: "Coming from an important interview with the Ameer of Afghanistan, whose domintons, so far as I have been able to ascertain, have been the scene of an unprovoked attack, it is a great satisfaction to find the princes and people of India ready with one accord, to rally around the standard of Great Britain, even at a great distance from their own frontier. It is impossible to say now how the present crisis will end. If it end in war, that result will be in spite of the earnest and anxious endeavor of the British Government to avoid so dire a result, and in defiance of their most moderate and conciliatory

conduct."

T.JIESIAN, April 15.—The Teheran Gazette states that the Shah has conscuted to the marching of Russian troops across Persian territory to reinforce the army now operating on the Afghan frontier. Paris, April 15.—La . aix says that in case of war between England and Russia, the other Powers, especially France, must remain neutral. Following this declaration, La Paix hints that these Powers have already reached an agreement to remain neutral.

These April 15.

neutral.

TIPLIS, April 15.—General Prince Dondoukoft-Korssakoft, Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus, has gone by way of Baku, to make a tour of military mapection through the Province of Daghestan.

Kingstyn, Ont. April 15.—The Imperial pensioners, on being paid to day, were warned that in case of war between England and Russia, all under fifty years of ago might be called on to serve. The veterans received the news with great satisfaction.

HAVANA, April 15.—The Russian corvette Strelok and the British corvette Garnet sailed from this port last night. Their destination is not known.

REPORTS ABOUT CHARTERING VESSELS. TWO GERMAN STEAMERS SAID TO HAVE BEEN RE-FUSED TO THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT. If all of the rumors circulated yesterday

relative to the chartering of vessels of English lines by the British Government for war purposes should prove true there will not be one of the seven-days' steamships left in the transatlantic trade. The reports were that in addition to the Oregon and Umbria, the Etruria, Servia and Aurania of the Canard Line had been chartered to be converted into cruisers; also that the Alaska, in addition to the Arizona, of the Guion Line: the City of Rome and Austral of the Anchor Line, and the Ems and Eider, of the North German Lloyd, had been taken by the British Government; and that the America, of the National Line had been purchased. At the North German Lloyd office it was stated that the At the North German Lloyd office it was stated that the British Government had applied to the owners to charter the Ems and Eider upon the same terms as the English steamers and that the offer had been refused. The terms upon which the English steamers have been chartered are 22½ shillings per ton a mouth without crews, with the option of purchase at any time during the charter. This would make \$25,450 a mouth for the City of Rome without the crew. The rumor about the Ems and Eider caused considerable surprise, as it is an almost unheard-of thing for the British Government to charter a foreign vessel for war purposes. An explanation given was that it had been reported that the British Government wanted to secure the fast steamers of the North German Lloyd. This rumor was denied by the agents of the line.

Vernon H. Brown, agent of the Cunard Line, said that the rumors about the chartering of any vessels of that the rumors about the chartering of any vessels of that the rumors about the chartering of any vessels of that the rumors about the chartering of any vessels of that the rumors about the chartering of any vessels of that the rumors about the chartering of any vessels of that the rumors about the chartering of any vessels of that the rumors about the chartering of any vessels of that the rumors about the chartering of any vessels of that the rumors about the condition of the Country of the properties.

Philadelphia, April 15 (Special).—A great the country. Eight hundred bales were sold in this market to-day, a most unusual occurrence at this season.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

DEATH FROM SELF-INFLICTED WOUNDS.

TRENTON, April 15.—A verdient to Volk, a German, age about thinty, was found with several deep gashes in his stroat, between Morrisville, N. J., and Fallsington, Penn., yesterday. Ho was alive when found but died this morning.

RECOVERING INSURANCE MONEY.

Philadelphia, April 15.—A verdiet for the plaintiffs for \$5026 50 was rendered to-day in the United States for \$5026 50 was rendered to-day in the Unite

ceived by him confirmed this statement. It said that the Saturday sailings already advertised would not be interrupted. The schedule gives the date of sailing of the Etruria from Liverpool as April 25. It was reported from another source that the Etruria would make one trip to New York and back and then be turned over to the Government. The agents of the Anchor Line stated that in the absence of any dispatches confirming the report that the City of Rome and the Anstral had been chartered they put no faith is them. At the Guion office it was admitted that the Arizona had been chartered they put no faith is them. At the Guion office it was admitted that the Arizona had been chartered. The Etruria, of the Cunard Line denied the report that the America had been purchased.

The Etruria, of the Cunard Line, recently made an experimental cruise around the west coast of Ireland. She made S05 knots in forty-six hours, with three-quarters steam. On a six-hours run in the River Clyde she made twenty-four statute miles an hour. It is believed that she will beat the record of the Oregon. She has a secommodations for 720 first-class passengers, is 520 feet long, 75.8 feet broad and 41 feet deep.

fluctuations to-day, showed an advance from the opening price of 7-16. They opened at 95%, advanced to 95% at 2:30 p. m. 95%, at 3 p. m. 95 7-16, at 3:30 p.m. 95%, and at 4 p. m. 95 13-16. There was no change in the

LESS WAR EXCITEMENT IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, April 15 (Special) .- It was not a crowd this morning. It was a howling mob, and was composed entirely of "bears." Fifteen minutes before

at 914 cents showed considerable firmness. Corn was

GEN. GRANT STILL COMFORTABLE.

LITTLE CHANGE IN HIS CONDITION. The improvement in General Grant's con-

dition continued yesterday. He awoke at 6 a. m., after a sound and refreshing sleep, but slightly disturbed by

given up entirely as soon as the condition of the patient warrants it. The General has no craving for the drug, but is grateful for the relief it brings." Jesse Grant said in the foremoon: Father is easier, but he is not gaining strength. His improvement is not expected to hast. I do not see any great cleave in his condition from a few days age; the taw only difference is that he is not suffering."

Dr. Newman was with the General about an hour in the morning. He found the patient rather talkative; but he ind not talk long at one time as he did not want to irritate his throat. He had his hoots on for the first time since he went driving. Dr. Newman said when he entered: "Well, General, how goes the battle to-day?"

"I think the enemy is on the retreat," the Goneral jokingly replied. Then has face assumed a serious expression and he continued in a tone of mingled hope and sadness: "Thrice have I been down in the valley of death and now I have come up."

At the consultation in the afternoon Drs. Douglas, Shrady and Sands were present. The condition of the patient's threat allowed a good examination with lavying escope to be made. Its appearance was better than it has been and the inflammation was not as anyry. The throat was submitted to the using treatment. After resarking that he felt comfortable, the General said to the physicians: "The decorts outside seem to be writing and talking about my case, and some of them seem to think that they know more about it than the hots who are carrying the musket or the officers who direct their action."

After the consultation, Dr. Shrady said: "The General said to the of the men who stay at home during the time of war, and talk and pretend to know more about what is going on than the boys who are carrying the musket or the officers who direct their action."

After the consultation, Dr. Shrady said: "The General Isalmproved in condition and the outlook is good. His bad attacks have been enused by complications assectively in the request of President Coveland, a copy of the f

threat.

3 P. M.—At the consultation visit at 2 p. m., Drs. Sands, Shrady and Donglas were present. Dr. Barker was unavoidably absent. General Grant was found to be in an improved condition as compared with that of the last general consultation. The treatment pursued

the last general constitation. The treatment pursued recommended to be continued.

J. H. Douglas, M. D.

11 r. M.—General Grant has been very free from pain during the afternoon and evening. His condition has not materially changed since last report. He has coughed infrequently and has not been troubled by any accumulation of mucus. His pulse at 10 p. m. was 72; temperature normal. He is now sleeping quietly.

J. H. Douglas, M. D.

To the Editor of The Tribune. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In The Tribunes of April 8 appeared the report of an interview with Dr. J. P. Newman, in which he is made to say concerning General Grant: "Great men can gain nothing from religion, but religion can gain much from great men." Dr. Newman's attention having been called to the matter he writes: "The mistake is so apparent that I did not think that any sane man would regard it as my opinion; but as it may be well, so I give you authority to say for me that 'great men can gain much from religion, but religion can gain nothing from great men." If the practical theory of the masses of men were not in harmony rather with the reported dictum than with its corrected form, certainly no correction could be necessary. But the spirit of Nebuchainezzar before he went affeld is the spirit of the masses still.

New York, April 15, 1885.

X. Y. Z.

FARMERS HOLDING THEIR COTTON. COLUMBUS, Ga., April 15 (Special).-A great deal of cotton is still held back by farmers throughout

from P. Crowley, the Chief of Police of San France

"The man who owned the three pieces of baggage as numbered in your dispatch arrived here on April 11, under the name of J. C. Deanginear. He claimed to be a Frenchman, an army officer from Paris. He was the only passenger who left St. Louis on April 6, and while oming through talked with an apparent French accent, My informant, who came on the train, says that the accent was assumed. He answers your description per-fectly. He had small mustache and imperial, brown cutaway coat, waistcoat and trousers nearly of the same material; a broad-brimmed light drab hat, dented in the erown. He left this city on the Australian steamer City of Sydney, for Auckland, New-Zealand. He may leave the steamer at Honoiulu. He can be arrested by tele-graph if he does not. He went in the steerage and had bought a ticket of a St. Louis scalper for \$60. your answer and I will get him."

number of facts came to the surface to-day, showing that the crime was premeditated and deliberate. On Saturday, April 4, Dr. Maxwell appeared at a number of pawn shors and endeavored to raise money on personal effects, but failed. On the day after the murder, he cashed \$500, foreign exchange, in the Fourth National Bank, and bought a pair of heavy field glasses from A.

S. Aloe, and a diamond ring from Hess & Culbertson.
D. C. Edgar, of the Glendale Zine Works, who was on the San Francisco train on the night of Monday, April 6, and occupied a berth in the same sleeping car as the and occupied a berth in the same siceping car as the Englishman supposed to be Dr. Maxwell, identifies the photograph in the possession of the police as a good picture of the man whom he met on the train.

"The man was evidently an Englishman," said Mr.

ler and Dr. Maxwell, but whether the dead man is Prejer or Maxwell is a matter of much less certainty. Dr. J. C. Nidelet, who made a post-mortem examination of the dead body, was shown a photograh known to be Preller's, and said:

"Although the mustache has been shaved and the features are discolored and distorted, I have no hesitation in saying that this photograph is one taken of the deceased man a short time before his death. I recognize the upper portion of the face as identical in formation with that of the dead man when in normal condition." Never in the history of this city has a crime excited such universal comment. It is aimost the sole topic of conversation. Guests are leaving the Southern Hotel, owing to the ghastly notoriety which it has obtained. The police think that Maxwell's actions show him to be partially insane, and the crime exhibits all the signs of a demented intellect.

E. Warren, a boot manufacturer of this city, who had eeu abroad on a pleasure trip, became acquainted with Maxwell and Preller, the principals in the St. Louis mur-der on the steamship Cephalonia, which arrived in Boston in January. Maxwell talked freely about himself. He said that he belonged to an old family in England and that he was the last of his race. He exhibited a coat-orwell said that he was an amateur bicycle champion in England, and that he had studied surgery and served a term in a London hospital as assistant surgeon. Prelle his trip was a business one, and that he had crossed the ocean three or four times before. He spoke of business affairs, asked questions about various manifactures and appeared to be generally well informed. Mr. Warr n says that Maxwell and Prelier both told him that they met for the first time on the Cephalonia. Warren and Maxwell continued their acquaintance after landing in this country and Maxwell wrote Warren three letters in which he mentioned his design of going to San Francisco or to New-Zealand. The third letter was from St. Louis, and in it, the writer expressed the intention of going on a ranche in Texas. After the receipt of the first letter Warren visited Maxwell in Boston, when the latter told him that Prelier had acquaintances on the Pacific Coast with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and through his latinoses he hoped to be able to secure a surgeon's berth on one of the company's vessels. Maxwell appeared as though he had been drinking. Mr. Warren thinks that the tragedy has no connection with Irish affairs, because both men spoke to him in strong terms of condemnation of the London dynamite outrages, of which they heard for the first time after their arrival in Boston.

IS IT A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY! Diligent search yesterday failed to bring to light any facts in regard to the relatives and friends of C. Arthur Prelicr, the victim of the St. Lenis tragedy, further than those published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. The Brooklyn Directory contains the name Preller three times. Inquiries at the addresses given revealed the fact that all three were

or friends."
Frank Schlesinger, of No. 478 Broome-st., a cousin of
the dead man, secluded himself from reporters early in
the day and remained invisible for the remainder of the